

Santa Fe Gazette.

VOLUME II.]

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO, JULY 3, 1860. [1860]

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NOTICE.

Undermined having obtained letters of administration on the estate of Elias T. Clark, late of county of Rio Arriba, deceased, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same, for allowance before the court of said county within one year from date.

MARIA MARTA CLARK,
12th 1860.—3m
Administratrix.

BANKING HOUSE

of
David Hood,
at the Exchange Hotel Building.
For Sale, Drafts on New York, Philadelphia,
St. Louis, Kansas City &c. &c. in sums to suit.
WANTED—Land Warrants and Gold
and.

CARRIAGE FOR SALE.

I have for sale one light Rockaway, with double harness (plated); made at the establishment of Dougherty in St. Louis, in September last, and now in good order. Price \$275 00.
Albuquerque, N. M.
July 3, 1860.—4t
C. B. CLARK.

SANTA FE WEEKLY GAZETTE

INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS: NEUTRAL IN NOTHING

JAMES L. COLLINS, — PUBLISHER

JOHN T. RUSSELL, — EDITOR

SANTA FE, JULY 3, 1860

TERMS OF THE PAPER.

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

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For one year, in advance, \$2.50
For six months, in advance, \$1.50
For three months, in advance, \$1.00
For one month, in advance, \$0.25

Agent Pfeiffer and Company having returned from a visit to the San Juan country have furnished us with a copy of their journal, extracts from which we to day publish. But little is known of the character of that region and anything calculated to give information in reference to it will be read with interest.

JOURNAL.

Our party consisting of Alb. H. Pfeiffer, Sub Agent, Henry Mercure, Henry Martin, two Mexicans and three Utah Indians, one of whom was Tomache, a chief, left Abiquiu April 30th at 12, M. carrying with us ten pack mules and twenty five sheep. Traveled miles west to Arroyo Seco and encamped at a deserted Rancho of Pablo Gallego. At 6 o'clock at night Delgarito, Chief, and his want came into camp and supped and slept with us. Here were excellent water and grass.

May 1st.—Traveled up Arroyo Seco 11 miles to where the water of the Ojo del Navajo comes in; here one of the pack mules fell into the stream and occasioned a loss of our cups, and wet some of our powder. Went two miles further to the Ojo del Navajo and camped. This spring received its water from the Indians. It is related by them that a Navajo Indian was watching, from a cliff above the spring, a party of Utahs being and approaching too near the edge precipitated to the bottom, near two hundred and fifty feet. Hence the name Ojo del Navajo. Good grass and water.

May 2nd.—Traveled 10 miles N. N. W., the Savoya, leaving the trail that goes to Laguna de los Caballos to the left and took the right hand trail to Siemega de la Sebolilla where we found full of water. Here we came with Delgarito's village the inhabitants of which seemed well contented. Went 5 miles further and camped on the Rio Nutria. Very dry.

May 3rd.—Traveled 9 miles to the Nutria de la Tierra Maria. The stream was so high with that we had to build a bridge on it to cross. Crossed over safe, killed bears and went on 2 miles to the Rio

Chama, which was passed with great difficulty, every person getting completely wet. Delgarito and his village came up and camped on the bank opposite us.

May 4th.—Traveled 11 miles and camped on the western Nutria del Chama, the banks of which were so miry that we were compelled to build a bridge again in order to get over. Cold drizzly rain and snow fell during the whole night.

May 5th.—Traveled 9 miles to the Nutria del Puerta de la Tierra Maria. Five miles east from this point, crossed the ridge which divides the waters of the Atlantic from those of the Pacific.

May 6th.—Traveled 12 miles to the Rio Navajoe. Crossed without trouble. Very cold. Geese and Ducks abundant.

May 7th.—Traveled 12 miles to Rio Blanco. Found good crossing. It is called by the Utahs Tatta-Dios-pa. The name Rio Blanco is given it because its water is white.

About six miles east of the river the trail of the Laguna Caballos comes in to the left of our road. Snow fell during the most of the day.

May 8th.—Traveled 8 miles to the Rio San Juan, crossed and went up one mile and encamped opposite the great hot spring called Pagosa. At the spring we found pure sulphur in large quantities. Remained at the spring all the next day. Killed geese and cranes.

May 10th.—Traveled 8 miles to the Nutria de la Piedra Parada, followed it down ten miles and encamped. Killed Prairie chickens.

May 11th.—Traveled six miles to the Rio Piedra. Found it exceedingly difficult to cross and remained all night. The stream abounds with large trout; some that we caught weighting six pounds.

May 12th.—Traveled 20 miles across a high ridge down the Nutria to the Rio de los Peños.

May 13th.—Traveled 10 miles to the Rio Florido, crossed and encamped. Weather cold and windy.

May 14th.—Traveled 8 miles to the Rio los Animas. This river is called by the Utahs, Wasatche. It is very difficult to cross and is the largest stream on the road.

May 15th.—Traveled 12 miles to the Rio la Plata, following it up three miles crossed and encamped. In it we caught and killed beaver; found a mineral supposed to be silver.

May 16th.—Traveled 15 miles to the Rio Mangos. In the river sand which we here washed we found deposits of gold.

May 17th.—Traveled 15 miles to the Nutria de Dolores. A few miles to the North of this river we diverged from the trail that goes to Salt Lake and California. At 12 o'clock M. passed the Pala Flecha.

May 18th.—Traveled 6 miles to the upper crossing of the Dolores and headed up the mountain 14 miles to cut off the cañon of the river and camped late at night by a spring. No road and bad traveling. Two of the Utahs failed to get to camp. Saw a large smoke, supposed to arise from an Utah village at the head of the Dolores.

May 19th.—The two missing Utahs came in this morning. Traveled 6 miles to the fork of the Dolores. Found the approach to the river very bad and steep. Three of the Mexicans did not come to camp.

May 20th.—Crossed the South branch and encamped. The river high and bad to cross. The guard set the mountain on fire the flames from which spread rapidly in every direction and soon covered the face of the mountain for ten miles. Dug a large hole in which to place our provisions to keep them from being destroyed and drove our animals to bank in the river to save them from being washed away.

May 21st.—Traveled three

South branch of the Dolores and cached some provisions. Went nine miles further up and encamped. Country rough and no roads.

May 22nd.—Traveled three miles to the first crossing and had to swim the river on horses. Weather cold and cloudy. Found beaver.

May 23rd.—Traveled 15 miles up, crossing the river three times. Found gold and sea shells. Snow fell around us.

May 24th.—Snowed in the morning but cleared off about 9 o'clock. Traveled six miles up crossing the river twice and killed deer and beaver. Very cold.

May 25th.—Moved camp three miles up for grass. Plenty of beaver. All went hunting; some gold, some game. Saw much smoke south in the Tierra la Plata. Abundance of snow.

May 26th.—Began our return by the same river and traveled 18 miles. Weather cold.

May 27th.—Traveled 16 miles to our cache which was found to have been undisturbed. Proceeded 6 miles to the forks and encamped. Snowed all night and until 12 o'clock next day. Six miles from camping place met Tamoucho looking for us, who informed us that the other party, under Capt. Andres, that had gone up the north fork had returned to the mouth where it was awaiting us. The party had not been successful.

May 28th.—At 10 o'clock all moved camp together again and traveled down east side of Dolores 6 miles. No road. Bad grass.

May 29th.—Traveled 12 miles down to the mouth of the Nutria del Dolores, crossing the river twice. Good road. Fine wide bottom lands.

May 30th.—Traveled 17 miles to the crossing on the Salt Lake and California trail. Excellent camping. Remained here 15 days waiting for the expressmen whom we had sent to look for the troops. The Utahs visited us. From them we learned that they were contented with the whites and were fighting the Navajoes. We examined many old villages and discovered curiosities. There were remains of houses built of stone and in the shape of forts. The walls had upon them sea shells of very large dimensions which indicated that they had been erected centuries ago. One of the party suggested that they might have been an age prior to that of Noah's flood, but all did not agree on that point. Had a consultation with the chiefs Nemas and Cabe Blanco. Their people cultivate nothing, depending entirely upon the chase and grass seeds for a subsistence.

On the 12th June the expressmen came in reporting that the troops were not to be seen on this side of Grand River. Provisions being nearly exhausted concluded to continue our journey. Raised camp and traveled six miles.

JUNE 14th.—Traveled 14 miles to the Mangos where we were compelled to rest in consequence of the sickness of one of the men.

JUNE 15th.—Traveled 20 miles to the Rio los Animas and camped. River very high. Nemas accompanied us this far. Here we killed beaver again.

JUNE 16th.—Crossed the river with much difficulty nearly losing two men and a horse. Lost two valuable guns and some other articles. After having crossed, traveled eight miles to the Florido crossed that stream and took the Spanish trail and went ten miles to the Rio los Peños and camped. At 5 1/2 P.M. started again; traveled eighteen miles and encamped at eleven o'clock at night on the Piedra.

Traveled one mile to the San Juan and up ten miles to the first crossing which was rather high; crossable but no less. Noon. At 4 P. M. started up the trail and traveled sixteen miles and encamped.

JUNE 18th.—Raised tent at 6 A. M. traveled eight miles to the Piedra Parada crossed the divide and came down to the Ojo Heriondo, 12 miles and nooned. Started at 4 P. M. and traveled 8 miles to the Rio Chama, found good crossing and proceeded eight miles encamping on the Nutria del Chama at 9 o'clock P. M.

JUNE 19th.—Raised camp at 4 P. M. traveled 16 miles to the hill of Arroyo Seco down hill two miles to the river where we came into our old trail to the Ojo del Navajo and arrived at Abiquiu at 10 o'clock, all well but greatly fatigued.

Pfeiffer and Mercure.

ALABAMA POLITICS.

Gov. Winston, of Alabama, one of the delegates who seceded with Mr. YANCEY, under instructions, has taken the stump in that State against Mr. Yancey and his project of "precipitating the cotton States into revolution," pronouncing the whole movement "sheer cheat and imposture and nothing else." We make a brief extract from a sketch of his remarks, which we find in the Mobile Advertiser:

"As for himself, he had been opposed to such instructions; the Alabama instructions being given, but when he accepted a trust under them he determined to carry it out faithfully and firmly, and so, when the delegation retired from the National Convention and set up one of their own, he went in with them and tried again to get the Alabama platform, but it was no more successful in the Secession Convention than in the other. He then showed to the press a letter of expectation by the leaders of the secession movement to obtain an endorsement by the National Convention. It was a plot to 'precipitate the cotton States into revolution.' Gentlemen might not admit it here; they might talk gingerly about it; it was talked plainly in Charleston, and meant dissolution of the Union and nothing else."

"The Governor thought that the secession movement might not turn out much after all, and he might find he had been 'hallooing before he got out of the woods.' The National Democratic party was not killed yet, and gentlemen would find, when this matter was understood, the Democrats coming up 'from the swamps, from the hills, and from the piney woods' in such force and strength as to sweep all before them. For himself he was not willing to destroy the party to which he had always belonged, or break up the greatest, and, with all its imperfections, the best government the world ever saw, on a pitiful abstraction. The doctrine of non-intervention was clearly the doctrine established by the compromise measures of 1850, and endorsed by the people and reaffirmed by the Cincinnati Convention, and it was not just or magnanimous to repudiate it now."

After Gov. Winston had finished his speech, resolutions were adopted denouncing the seceders, disapproving of the Richmond Convention and calling a State Convention at Selma on the 4th of June to appoint delegates to represent the State at Baltimore.

We understand that there is a man in the country who has moved so often that, whenever a covered wagon comes near his house his chickens all march up, fall on their backs and cross their legs, ready to be carried to the next stopping place.

THE DIFFERENCE.—A country girl recently asked a city acquaintance to go with her to purchase some articles, and to act as spokeswoman. They entered a store, and the city girl asked, "Have you any hose?" "I don't want hose," said the country maiden, "I want stock legs."